

Uses of the Reflective Pronoun in the De Bello Gallico of Caesar

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" Use of the reflexive
pronoun in the De Pello
Gallico of Caesar. "

In the preparation of this subject the author has examined the seven books of Caesar's Gallic War, using the text of Meusel's edition, and has collected and classified a complete list of examples of the reflexive, both in its personal forms, *sui*, *sibi*, *se*, and in the forms of the possessive, *suus-a-um*. The particular object of the paper is to find what exceptional uses of the reflexive Caesar shows, and to reconcile these, if possible, with the regular usage. In pursuance of this object the author has collected and similarly classified all examples of the pronouns *ipse* and *is* which seem to be used in the same way as the regular reflexive and may justly be said to have been, for some reason, substituted for it. The term "Direct Reflexive" will be used to mean a reflexive which refers to the subject of its own clause, while "Indirect Reflexive" will signify a reflexive which stands in a dependent clause and refers to the subject on whose thought the clause containing the reflexive depends. Throughout the following classification one or more illustrations are given under each head to typify the regular use in the class of clause which the heading indicates. References to all other examples in the same class, whether regular or presenting some irregularity, follow the illustrative examples. The irregularities are illustrated and discussed at the close of the classification.

1/ Direct Reflexive.

2/ In Direct Discourse.

3/ In Independent Clauses.

"Suas copias Ariovistus in castra reduxit." I-50-3.

Suus.

I-3-5, 4-1, 4-2(2 examples), 5-2, 9-3, 11-1, 15-4, 16-5, 19-3, 22-3, 24-4, 25-1(2), 26-1, 39-4(2), 43-4, 44-1, 46-2(2), 47-6, 48-2, 48-3, 48-5, 50-1(2), 50-2, 51-2(2), 52-4, 52-6, II-6-4, 8-5, 9-2, 9-4, 13-3, 19-2, 29-2, 30-4, 32-3, III-6-3, 8-3, 8-5, 12-3, 16-4, 17-3, 19-2, 20-4, 24-5, 28-2, 28-4, IV-12-2, 14-2, 14-5, 18-4(2), 19-1, 26-5, 27-7, 28-2, 30-2, 31-1, 34-2, 34-5, 37-1, 37-2, V-6-2, 15-2, 22-2, 26-2, 26-3, 26-4, 37-1, 37-3, 43-6, 45-2, 49-4, 50-1, 52-1, 53-3, 56-3, 57-1, 57-4, 58-1, VI-1-4, 5-7, 11-4, 14-2, 19-1, 21-4, 23-5, 23-7, 30-4, 31-4(2), 35-8, 38-2, VII-4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 9-3, 10-2, 12-6, 13-1, 14-1, 18-3, 21-1, 22-4, 26-3,

54-3, 55-2, 61-4, 62-5, 62-8, 62-9, 63-8, 65-2, 65-3, 68-1, 71-3, 75-5, 77-1, 80-4, 81-3, 82-2, 84-1, 88-5.

Sui.

III-4-4, 6-1, IV-13-5, V-17-4, VI-9-6, VII-43-2, 80-8.

Sibi.

I-3-3, 5-4, 33-5, 53-2, II-26-5, 29-5, III-9-10, IV-3-4, V-40-7, 55-4, VI-2-2, 12-2, 37-8, VII-4-6, 15-2, 34-2, 42-1, 47-3, 50-4.

Se.

I-1-2, 3-8, 4-2, 5-4, 11-5, 12-3, 20-6, 21-3, 25-5, 26-1(2), 30-5, 31-2, 46-2, 48-6, II-5-3, 11-6, 18-3, 19-1, 20-4, 24-2, 28-2, 30-2, III-6-3, 8-3, 12-3, 12-4, 16-4, 17-3, 17-5, 19-5, 23-2, 24-4, 26-5, 26-6, 27-1, 28-2, IV-1-4, 1-10, 4-7, 12-6, 15-1(2), 15-3, 17-3, 18-4, 19-1, 19-4, 20-4, 25-4, 25-5, 26-1, 27-7, 30-1, 34-1, 34-2, 35-3, 38-3, V-3-2, 4-3, 5-4, 6-1, 7-3, 8-6, 9-4, 14-2, 14-4, 15-3, 15-4, 17-1, 19-1, 21-1, 21-5, 25-2, 32-2, 37-4, 37-6, 38-4, 44-2, 44-5, 44-10, 44-13, 50-1, 54-1, 55-3, VI-2-2, 8-7, 12-2, 12-7, 13-2, 15-2, 23-1, 24-3, 24-6, 25-3, 27-2, 27-3, 28-3, 31-3, 31-4, 31-5, 37-5, 37-10, 38-5, 40-1, 40-4, 40-6, 41-1, VII-1-4, 5-7, 13-2(2), 19-2, 23-1, 33-2, 36-2, 39-2, 47-4, 47-6, 54-4, 55-6, 63-8, 67-1, 67-6, 70-3, 70-7, 71-1, 75-4(2), 73-8, 77-12, 79-4, 80-9, 82-1, 82-2, 83-5, 83-7, 83-8, 88-4.

3² In Dependent Clauses.

4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact.

"Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, ***** proelium redintegrare coeperunt." I-25-6.

Suus.

II-15-2, 29-4, IV-4-6, 12-4, V-8-6, 25-1, VI-20-1, 43-6, VII-23-5, 77-1, 77-9.

Sibi.

VII-36-3, 39-1.

Se.

I-5-3, 48-4, 53-4, II-15-2, 29-4, III-18-1, 22-2(Verb subjunctive by attraction), 22-3(Verb subjunctive by attraction), IV-2-3, 17-7(Verb subjunctive by attraction), 18-4, 35-1, V-5-4, 37-1, VI-12-6, 13-1, 30-2, VII-13-1, 23-5, 59-2.

4² Causal Clauses.

"Legati ** quod Menapii sese abdididerant, se ad Caesarem receperunt!" IV-38-3.

consimilis fugae profectio videretur." II-11-1.

Suus.

I-9-2, 11-2, 42-5, 53-6, II-25-3, III-24-5, VII-84-4.

Se.

I-11-2, II-25-3, V-17-4, 33-3, 43-5, 57-1, VI-12-2, VII-28-3, 30-1(Reflexive not in MSS.).

4³ Temporal Clauses.

"Helvetii *** fere cotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum *** suis finibus eos prohibent." I-1-4.

"Caesar, priusquam se hostes ex|terrore *** reciperent, in fines|Suessionum *** exercitum duxit." II-12-1.

Suus.

I-4-3, II-13-2, 19-5, V-3-5, 31-4, 36-1, VII-20-1.

Sibi.

II-11-5.

Se.

I-25-3, 27-2, 47-6, II-13-2, 19-5, 24-1, III-12-1, 13-9, IV-27-1, 33-1, 37-2, V-15-4, 19-2, 32-2, 37-2, VI-8-1, 27-5.

4⁴ Purpose Clauses.

"Quaequae prima signa conspexit, ad haec constitit, ne in quae-
rendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret." II-21-6.

Suus.

I-28-4, 52-1, VI-29-2, VII-1-5, 15-4, 35-6, 80-1, 80-3.

Se.

III-19-1, IV-22-1, VII-11-1, 72-4.

4⁵ Result Clauses.

"Cicero ** ne nocturnum quidem sibi tempus ad quietem relin-
quebat ut *** militum *** vocibus sibi parcere cogeretur." V-40-7.

Suus.

IV-33-2, VI-37-2.

Sui.

VI-37-2.

Se.

II-27-2, III-15-3, IV-33-3, V-18-5, VI-12-3, 43-4, 43-6, VII-23-3, 46-5,

72-4.

"Erat *** non praesidium, quod se armis defenderet." VI-34-1.

Se.

III-16-3, IV-21-9, 38-2, VII-77-5.

4⁷ Adversative Clauses.

"Haec (castra) etsi erant exigua *** per se *** contrahit."

V-49-7.

Suus.

V-26-2.

4⁸ Conditional Clauses.

"Si *** desperare fortunis suis coeperant *** sua deportabant omnia." III-12-3.

(Suis is the example).

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison.

" Ut *** ipsi sese confirmaverant, subito *** prolaverunt."

II-19-6.

Suus.

VII-81-4.

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses.

5¹ Volitive Clauses.

"Civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis *** exirent." I-2-1.

"Hortaturque ne sui *** liberandi *** occasionem dimittant."

V-38-2.

Suus.

I-3-4, 5-4, 28-5, II-10-5, 21-3, 28-3, III-26-1, V-31-1, VI-10-2, VII-38-10, 62-2, 71-2.

Se.

I-43-3, II-26-1, 28-3, VI-40-6, VII-20-12, 29-1.

5² Result Clauses.

"Helvetii id *** facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant."

I-5-1.

"Neque saepe accidit, ut *** quispiam *** capta apud se occultare *** auderet." VI-17-5.

Sibi.

III-22-2.

Se.

I-9-4.

"Neque abest suspicio *** quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit."

I-4-4.

5 ⁴ Indirect Questions.

"Veneti *** quod quantum in se facinus admisissent intelleg-
ebant, *** bellum parare *** instituunt." III-9-3.

Suus.

V-50-3, VI-31-1.

Se.

V-31-4, VI-27-4.

5 ⁵ Clauses of Fact.

"His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quod Diviciaci *** sum-
mam in se voluntatem *** cognoverat." I-19-2.

Suus.

IV-16-2.

Sibi.

III-2-5.

Se.

IV-16-2 (2).

5 ⁶ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

"Suis quoque rebus eos timere voluit." IV-16-1.

"Sibi quemque consulere iussit." VI-31-2.

Suus.

I-23-3, II-23-3, VII-4-7, 23-6, 40-5,

Sibi.

I-5-3.

Se.

V-50-5, VII-83-7.

2 ² In Implied Indirect Discourse.

3 ¹ In Independent Clauses(Wanting).

3 ² In Dependent Clauses.

4 ¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact(Wanting).

4 ² Causal Clauses.

"Caesar *** temeritatem militum reprehendit, quod sibi ipsi
iudicavissent." VII-52-1.

Suus.

VII-19-4.

VII-2-2.

- 4³ Temporal Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁴ Purpose Clauses (").
- 4⁵ Result Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁷ Adversative Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁸ Conditional Clauses.

"Orat ne patiatur civitatem *** deficere; quod futurum provideat, si se tot hominum milia cum hostibus coniunxerint." VII-39-3.

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses (Wanting).

2³ In Indirect Discourse.

2^{3'} Reflexive Representing Same Form in Direct Discourse.

3¹ In Principal Clauses.

3^{1'} Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

"Ariovistus respondit *** populum Romanum *** ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse." I-36-1.

Suus.

I-14-7, 13-4, 13-6, 13-7, 13-8, 36-6, 39-1(2), II-14-3, 16-1, V-28-1, VI-10-4, VII-32-5.

Sibi.

I-33-4, II-4-5, 25-1.

Se.

I-18-6, 49-1, II-1-1, 3-4, VI-10-4, 29-1, 41-3, VII-19-3, 28-2, 41-4.

3¹² Subjunctive Clauses.

"Titurius *** clamitabat *** quis hoc sibi persuaderet?" V-29-5.

Se.

V-34-4.

3² In Subordinate Clauses.

4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact.

(Caesar dixit) "Qui suum timorem in rei frumentariae simulationem *** conferrent, facere arroganter." I-40-10.

Suus.

I-44-4.

Se,

V-27-2.

(Principes dixerunt) "Eam rem *** ex usu ** Galliae *** accidisse, propterea quod *** domos suas Helvetii reliquissent." I-30-3.

Suus.

I-32-5.

Sui.

I-40-8.

Se.

I-40-8, II-15-5, VII-20-3.

4³ Temporal Clauses.

"Locutus est ** Diviciacus *** hi cum *** inter se multos annos contenderent, factum esse ut *** Germani *** arcesserentur." I-31-4.

Suus.

I-13-5.

4⁴ Purpose Clauses.

"Illi detrahenda auxilia existimabat ** ne *** se in Menapios abderet." VI-5-5.

4⁵ Result Clauses.

"Caesar *** ubi ** Baculo *** vulneribus confecto, ut *** se sustinere non posset, reliquos esse tardiores, vidit, *** processit." III-25-1.

4⁶ Characteristic Clauses.

"Caesar respondit ** neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare." IV-8-2.

Suus.

II-4-2, V-41-5.

Se.

VII-20-6.

4⁷ Adversative Clauses (Wanting).

4⁸ Conditional Clauses.

"Caesar respondit ** qui (populus Romanus) si *** sibi conscius esset, non fuisse difficile cavere." I-14-2.

Suus.

VII-66-5(2).

Se.

I-37-4, III-24-3, VI-43-3.

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).

5¹ Volitive Clauses (Wanting).

5² Result Clauses.

"Reperiebat *** fieri, ut *** magnam sibi auctoritatem in re militari sumerent." II-4-3.

5³ Quin Clauses (Wanting).

5⁴ Indirect Questions.

(Caesar dixit) "Iudicari posse quantum haberet in se boni constantia." I-40-6.

Se.

VI-11-1.

5⁵ Clauses of Fact (Wanting).

5⁶ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

"Constituerunt optimum esse domum suam quemque reverti." II-10-4.

Suus.

I-43-8, 45-3, V-4-3.

2³² Reflexive not Representing Same Form in Direct Discourse.

3¹ In Principal Clauses.

3¹¹ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

"Ambiorix locutus est *** id *** voluntate sua fecisse." V-27-3.

Suus.

I-3-7(2), 31-6, 44-2, 47-3, II-3-2, 31-3, 32-1, III-8-2, IV-4-4, 9-1, V-3-6, 3-7, 27-4, 27-10, 36-2, 36-3, 53-6, VI-7-6, VII-26-2, 29-6, 43-4, 75-5, 89-1.

Sui.

I-44-6, V-53-6.

Se.

II-3-2, 31-3, IV-6-3, V-27-2, VII-89-2.

3¹² Subjunctive Clauses.

"Milites certiores facit ** seque reficerent." III-5-3.

Suus.

I-13-5, 40-4, 47-1, IV-19-2, VII-37-5.

Sibi.

I-44-8.

4 Relative Clauses of Pure Fact.

"Dixerunt *** finitimos esse inimicos *** a quibus se defendere non possent." II-31-5.

Suus.

I-40-7, V-27-2.

4² Causal Clauses.

"Perfacile factu esse illis probat conata perficere, propterea quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset." I-3-6.

Suus.

I-36-4.

Se.

V-4-3.

4³ Temporal Clauses (Wanting).

4⁴ Purpose Clauses.

"Constituerunt *** undique convenirent, ut ** in suis ** finibus decertarent." II-10-4.

Suus.

VII-75-1.

4⁵ Result Clauses.

"Qui dicerent *** tantumque esse ** furorem ut ne Suessiones quidem, fratres *** suos *** deterrere potuerint." II-3-5.

Suus.

I-20-5.

4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).

4⁷ Adversative Clauses.

(Locutus est) *** "Proeliis calamitatibusque fractos (eos) qui ** sua virtute *** plurimum *** potuissent, coactos esse *** obsides dare." I-31-7.

4⁸ Conditional Clauses.

"Caesar respondit se (eos) conservaturum ** si ** se dedissent." II-32-1.

Suus.

II-3-5, 31-4, III-8-5, V-56-1, VI-6-3, VII-19-5.

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).

4^{9 1/2} Clauses of proviso.

"Dicit *** perfacile esse frumentationibus Romanos prohibere **

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses.

5¹ Volitive Clauses.

"Ambiorix locutus est *** orare Titurium ** ut suae saluti consulant." V-27-7.

Suus.

II-14-5.

5² Result Clauses.

(Locutus est) "Unum se esse, qui adduci non potuerit ut *** liberos suos obsides daret." I-31-8.

5³ Quin Clauses (Wanting).

5⁴ Indirect Questions.

(Respondit) "Si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet quem ad modum suo iure uteretur, non oportere ***" I-36-2.

5⁵ Clauses of Fact.

(Respondit) "Quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, ** eodem pertinere." I-14-4.

5⁶ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

(Respondit) "Non oportere se ** in suo iure impediri." I-36-2.

(Suo is the example).

1² Indirect Reflexive.

2¹ In Direct Discourse.

3¹ In Independent Clauses (Wanting).

3² In Dependent Clauses.

4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact (Wanting).

4² Causal Clauses (Wanting).

4³ Temporal Clauses (Wanting).

4⁴ Purpose Clauses.

"Tormenta conlocavit, ne ** hostes *** pugnantes suos circumvenire possent." II-8-4.

Suus.

VII-10-3, 81-2.

4⁵ Result Clauses (Wanting).

4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).

4⁷ Adversative Clauses (Wanting).

4⁸ Conditional Clauses.

praecurreret." VII-9-4.

Se.

I-8-2.

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses.

5¹ Volitive Clauses.

"Obsecrant ut suis fortunis consulat." VII-8-4.

"Adse ut reducerentur imperavit." VI-32-2.

Suus.

I-31-1, VII-12-3, 71-3.

Sibi.

I-30-4, 31-1, IV-11-2, 16-3, 16-5, V-36-1, VI-9-7, VII-12-3, 34-1, 38-6, 47-5.

Se.

I-47-5, 51-3, II-2-3, III-21-3, IV-9-2, 21-2, VI-32-1, VII-26-3, 34-1, 63-4, 71-3, 78-4.

5² Result Clauses (Wanting).

5³ Quin Clauses (Wanting).

5⁴ Indirect Questions.

"Quid sui consilii sit ostendit." I-21-2.

Suus.

VI-7-8, VII-36-4.

Sui.

IV-34-5.

Se.

I-19-4, VI-9-2.

5⁵ Clauses of Fact.

"Caesar ** duabus de causis Rhenum transire constituit; quarum una erat quod Germani auxilia contra se ** miserant." VI-9-2.

(The substantive clause is in sense in partitive apposition with the phrase "duabus de causis." Hence the reflexive refers to Caesar as it would regularly if the clause stood in place of the phrase.)

5⁶ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

"Frumentum omne ad se referri iubet." VII-71-6.

"Sequanis imperat, ut per fines suos Helvetios ire patiantur." I-9-4.

Suus.

I-27-2, III-2-5, IV-27-7, V-4-4(2), VI-11-4, 18-3, VII-27-1, 67-2.

Se.

I-19-3, 24-2, 39-6, II-5-1, 5-32, IV-2-1, 2-6, 18-3, 32-2(2), 37-1, V-4-1, 25-4, 37-1, 38-1, 46-2, 54-3, VI-1-2, 5-2, 18-3, VII-4-7, 8-4, 31-4, 36-3, 60-1, 68-1, 87-4, 88-1.

2² In Implied Indirect Discourse.

3¹ In Independent Clauses (Wanting).

3² In Dependent Clauses.

4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact.

"Cum Caesar nuntios misisset, qui postularent eos qui sibi bellum intulissent, dederent." IV-16-3.

(Discussed among "Apparent Irregularities" below.)

4² Causal Clauses.

"Gratias egit, quod de se iudicium fecisset." I-41-2.

4³ Temporal Clauses (Wanting).

4⁴ Purpose Clauses (Wanting).

4⁵ Result Clauses (Wanting).

4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).

4⁷ Adversative Clauses.

"Caesar questus quod cum ** pacem ab se patissent *** bellum ** intulissent." IV-27-5.

4⁸ Conditional Clauses.

"His ** si sibi purgati esse vellent imperavit." I-28-1.

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses (Wanting).

2³ In Indirect Discourse.

2³¹ Reflexive Representing Same Form in Direct Discourse.

3¹ In Principal Clauses (Wanting).

3² In Subordinate Clauses.

4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact (Wanting).

4² Causal Clauses (Wanting).

4³ Temporal Clauses (Wanting).

4⁴ Purpose Clauses (Wanting).

4⁵ Result Clauses (Wanting).

4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).

4⁸ Conditional Clauses (Wanting).

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses.

5¹ Volitive Clauses (Wanting).

5² Result Clauses (Wanting).

5³ Quin Clauses (Wanting).

5⁴ Indirect Questions (Wanting).

5⁵ Clauses of Fact (Wanting).

5⁶ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

"Existimabant *** (sese) coacturos ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur." I-6-3.

(Suos is the example, referring to subject of " paterentur")

2³² Reflexive not Representing Same Form in Direct Discourse.

3¹ In Principal Clauses.

3¹¹ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

"Milites se esse legionarios dicunt." VII-20-10.

Suus.

I-20-4, 22-4, 27-4, 33-1, 40-13, 41-3, 42-3(2), 43-5, 44-8, 45-1, II-4-6, 16-1, 25-1, 31-5, III-2-4, 21-1, 23-7, IV-3-1, 15-1, 17-1, 32-3, V-3-3, 3-7, 27-3, 27-4, 29-6, 43-4, 47-5, VI-8-1, 9-6, 22-4, VII-6-4, 41-1, 80-4, 82-4.

Sui.

I-44-10, VII-50-2.

Sibi.

I-3-2, 7-3, 11-5, 11-6, 22-4, 33-1, 33-2(2), 34-4, 35-2, 35-4, 36-3, 37-4, 38-2, 39-3, 40-1, 40-3, 40-11, 40-15, 44-3, II-17-5, 31-5, 31-6, III-10-2, 10-3, 20-1(2), 23-7, IV-6-5, 8-1, 13-1, 16-1, 16-6, 17-2, 20-1, 21-7, 22-2, V-6-2, 6-4, 46-3, 56-1, VI-2-3, VII-29-4, 30-4, 56-1, 59-3, 66-4.

Se.

I-2-5, 3-7, 3-8, 5-2, 6-3, 7-6, 8-3, 11-3, 11-4, 13-6, 14-2, 14-6, 16-5, 17-5, 17-6, 20-2(2), 20-3, 20-5, 20-6, 22-2, 23-3, 26-6, 30-2, 30-4, 31-2(2), 31-7, 31-8, 31-9, 33-1, 34-1, 34-2, 34-3, 35-4(Reflexive repeated), 36-5, 36-6(2), 37-2, 39-1, 39-6, 40-2, 40-12, 40-14, 40-15, 41-2, 41-3, 42-1(2), 42-4(2), 42-6, 44-2, 44-3(4), 44-4, 44-5(2), 44-6, 44-7, 44-9, 44-10, 44-11, 44-12(2), 44-13, 45-1, 46-3, 47-1, 47-3, 53-7(3), II-3-2, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 13-2, 15-1, 15-6, 28-2, 30-4, 31-2, 32-1, 32-2, 35-1, III-6-4, 8-2,

27-1, 27-6, V-1-7, 1-8, 3-3, 3-6, 3-7, 4-3, 6-3, 7-7, 7-8, 20-2, 24-6, 26-4, 27-2, 27-4, 27-7, 27-10(2), 27-11, 29-2(Reflexive not in MSS.), 29-3, 31-2, 36-2, 36-3, 36-4, 39-4, 41-1, 41-5, 41-6, 41-8, 48-6, 49-3, 54-1, 55-21, 56-1, 56-4, VI-6-3, 7-6, 8-6, 9-6, 12-4, 12-6, 16-1, 18-1, 23-3, 23-7, 25-4, 29-5, 32-1, 32-2, 33-4, 43-5, VII-2-1, 5-5, 6-3, 8-3, 8-4, 9-2, 13-3, 15-2, 15-5, 17-4, 17-5, 17-6, 19-5, 20-5, 20-7, 26-2, 29-5, 29-6, 32-3, 37-2, 37-4, 37-6, 38-5, 43-4, 47-7, 52-3, 52-4, 55-7, 63-8, 64-2, 64-3, 66-6, 70-6, 71-3, 71-4, 75-5, 89-1, 90-2.

3^{1/2} Subjunctive Clauses.

(Dixerunt) "Sibi tridui spatium daret." IV-11-3.

Suus.

I-44-8.

Sibi.

III-8-5, IV-7-4.

Se.

I-47-6, V-41-8.

3² In Subordinate Clauses.

4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact.

(Ariovistus dixit) "Haeduos *** in *** contentionibus quos *** secum habuissent *** usos esse." I-44-9.

Sibi.

VII-20-7.

Se.

IV-8-3(2).

4² Causal Clauses.

(Ariovistus dixit) "Nos esse iniquos, quod in suo iure se interpellaremus." I-44-8.

(2 examples, suo and se.)

Suus.

I-20-3, 35-2(2).

Sibi.

I-35-2, 36-4.

SE.

I-20-2.

4³ Temporal Clauses (Wanting).

(Vercingetorix docet) "Oppida incendi oportere *** ne suis sint receptacula." VII-14-9.

The Reflexive is sometimes found, as here, referring to a class of which the subject is a part. This example might be a direct reflexive but the sense would hardly justify it.

4⁵ Result Clauses.

(Ambiorix locutus est) "Suaque esse eius modi imperia ut non minus haberet iuris in se multitudo quam ***" V-27-3.

Suus.

VII-19-5.

4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).

4⁷ Adversative Clauses (Wanting);

4⁸ Conditional Clauses.

"Ille responderet *** si velit secum conloqui, licere." V-36-2.

Suus.

IV-7-4.

Sibi.

I-14-6, 44-13, II-6-4, IV-11-3, VII-20-7.

Se.

I-34-2, V-51-3, VII-20-7.

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses.

5¹ Volitive Clauses.

"Statuebat *** prospiciendum ne quid sibi *** nocere posset."
V-7-2.

Sibi.

I-7-3.

Se.

I-47-1, II-31-4, VII-5-5.

5² Result Clauses.

(Diviciacus dixit) "Futurum uti *** animi a se averterentur."

I-20-4.

5³ Quin Clauses (wanting).

5⁴ Indirect Questions.

(Ariovistus respondit) "Mirum videri quid in sua Gallia **

5⁵ Clauses of Fact.

(Ariovistus respondit) "Quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret ** neminem *** contendisse." I-36-6.

Suus.

I-19-1.

5⁶ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

(Respondit) "Illum ad se venire oportere." I-34-2.

Suus.

I-40-3(2), IV-3-1, 16-4.

Sibi.

I-44-5.

Se.

I-14-4, 36-2, IV-16-4, VI-32-2.

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Apparent Irregularities.

The Reflexive regularly refers to a subject, either that of its own clause or that of a clause upon which its own depends directly or indirectly. Caesar shows, however, a number of examples of the reflexive referring to some oblique case in its own clause. It may be observed in these cases that the oblique case represents the logical subject of its clause and may be made the grammatical subject by recasting the sentence, without changing its meaning in any way. Hence the irregularity is only in form.

Reflexive referring to genitive--

"Principes Haeduarum (dicunt) ** esse divisum populum, suas cuiusque eorum clientelas." VII-32-5.

(Here "suas" modifies the grammatical subject of the clause, "clientelas" and refers to "cuiusque.")

There is another example in V-4-3.

Referring to dative--

"Nam ** omnibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitudo nostra contemptui est." II-30-4.

(The dative is sometimes understood when it can be easily supplied from the context.)

Other examples --VI-23-1, VII-10-2, 39-2, 81-4,

This use lends itself readily to the reflexive when it occurs in the ger-

object.

"Ne saucio quidem *** sui recipiendi facultas." III-4-4.

"Contenderunt ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos *** Romanis daretur." III-19-1.

Other examples-- III-6-1, V-17-4, VII-80-8.

Referring to Accusative--

"Tigna *** inter se iungebat." IV-17-3.

"Illum in equum quidam ex suis intulit." VI-30-4.

"C. Fabium cum sua legione remittit." V-53-3.

"Titurius cum procul Ambiorigem suos cohortantem conspexisset *** mittit." V-36-1.

"Quem ** se ex hac fuga recipientem ne qua civitas *** recipiat ** provisum est." VII-20-12.

In the last two examples, the reflexive is the object of a participle which agrees with the accusative referred to. If the participle were expanded into a clause, which in sense it represents, the reflexive object would refer to the subject of that clause as a direct reflexive. Another example is in V-34-4. This usage is slightly extended in the following---

"Indignantibus milites Caesar, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent ** edocet." VII-19-4.

Here the reflexive, instead of being the object of the participle, occurs in a causal clause in implied indirect discourse, modifying the participle. If the participle were expanded into a clause the reflexive would refer to its subject as an indirect reflexive.

Referring to ablative of agent--

(Caesar) "Cognovit: missas legationes ab non nullis civitatibus omnia quae postulassent ab se fore parata." IV-6-3.

"Ab L. Roscio *** certior factus est *** copias *** oppugnandi sui causa convenisse neque *** ab hibernis suis afuisse." V-53-6.

(Both "sui" and "suis" refer to "Roscio.")

In the following illustrations, the reflexive refers to a subject of a clause to which its own clause bears a secondary or more remote dependence--

Reflexive in substantive clause of secondary dependence--

"Ab ** Pompeio ** petit ** quos ** rogasset ** (eos) ad se proficisci iuberet." VI-1-2.

"Obsecrant ** ut ** consulat neu se *** diripi patiatur." VII-8-4.

"Cum Caesar nuntios misisset qui postularent eos qui sibi *** bellum intulissent, *** dederent." IV-16-3.

Reflexive in principal clause in indirect discourse--

"Caesar nuntiis ad civitatem Haeduorum missis, qui (eos) suo beneficio conservatos docerent *** castra ** movet." VII-41-1.

"Huic imperat *** ut *** seque *** venturum nuntiet." IV-21-8.

"Obsecrant ut ** consulat ** cum videat omne ad se bellum translatum." VII-8-4.

Reflexive in conditional clause in indirect discourse--

"Pronuntiari iubent seu quis Gallus seu Romanus velit ** ad se transire, sine periculo licere." V-51-3.

It will be noticed that in all seven examples the clause containing the reflexive represents the thought of the subject of the leading verb. Hence the reflexive refers to that subject on the same principle as the indirect reflexive in indirect discourse. Even when the reflexive stands in a clause in indirect discourse it does not refer to the subject of the verb governing the indirect discourse construction unless it is that subject with whom the thought of the indirect discourse originated. In the last four examples we see the reflexive referring, not to the subject of the verb which grammatically governs the indirect discourse, but beyond it to the subject of the verb which governs the thought or sense of the whole passage.

Iipse.

1 As a Direct Reflexive.

2 In Direct Discourse.

3 In Independent Clauses (Wanting).

3 In Dependent Clauses.

4 Relative Clauses of Pure Fact.

"Quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur." I-1-1.

The English emphatic and reflexive pronouns are identical but the Latin reflexive has no emphatic force. When this is required, ipse is used, at times even agreeing with the reflexive and emphasizing it. In the above example sua would not have pointed the contrast with nostra that ipsorum does. This is the only example found in Caesar of ipse used as a direct reflexive.

4² Causal Clauses (Wanting).

- 4⁴ Purpose Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁵ Result Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁷ Adversative Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁸ Conditional Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).
- 4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses (Wanting).
- 2² In Implied Indirect Discourse (Wanting).
- 2³ In Indirect Discourse (Wanting).
- 1² As an Indirect Reflexive.
- 2¹ In Direct Discourse.
- 3¹ In Independent Clauses (Wanting).
- 3² In Dependent Clauses.
- 4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact (Wanting).
- 4² Causal Clauses (Wanting).
- 4³ Temporal Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁴ Purpose Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁵ Result Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁷ Adversative Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁸ Conditional Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).
- 4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses.
- 5¹ Volitive Clauses.

"Contendunt ut ipsis summa imperii tradatur." VII-63-5.

(Ipse emphasizes and contrasts with Vercingetorix, mentioned in the preceding sentence.)

- 5² Result Clauses (Wanting).
- 5³ Quin Clauses (Wanting).
- 5⁴ Indirect Questions (Wanting).
- 5⁵ Clauses of Fact (Wanting).
- 5⁶ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses (Wanting).
- 2² In Implied Indirect Discourse.
- 3¹ In Independent Clauses (Wanting).
- 3² In Dependent Clauses.
- 4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact (Wanting).

- 4³ Temporal Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁴ Purpose Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁵ Result Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁷ Adversative Clauses (Wanting).
- 4⁸ Conditional Clauses.

"Erat ei praeceptum a Caesare ne proelium committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra visae essent." I-22-3.

Ipse is used to refer emphatically to Caesar in contrast with Labienus. The reference is to the logical subject expressed in the ablative as agent, a peculiarity which, has already been observed in the reflexive.

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses (Wanting).

2³ In Indirect Discourse.

2^{3'} Representing Reflexive in Direct Discourse (Wanting).

2³² Not Representing Reflexive in Direct Discourse.

3¹ In Principal Clauses.

3^{1'} Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

"Certior factus hostes ** consedissee milia passuum ab ipsius castris octo." I-21-1.

"Principes *** queruntur de Acconis morte: posse hunc casum ad ipsos recidere demonstrant." VII-1-4.

(Vercingetorix docet) "Harum ipsis rerum copiam suppetere *** Romanos *** inopiam non laturos." VII-14-6.

("Ipsis" plural referring to a class including the subject, Cf. "suis" in VII-14-9.)

(Dixerunt) "Regnum illum Galliae malle Caesaris concessu quam ipsorum habere beneficio." VII-20-2.

"Exponunt; equites *** interfectos *** ipsos se *** occultasse." VII-33-5.

In each of the above examples ipse, as usual, emphatically contrasts the subject referred to with some one else mentioned in the sentence. In the first, it is Caesar as opposed to the enemy; in the second, it is the chiefs and Acco; in the third, the Gauls and the Romans; in the fourth, the Gauls and Caesar; in the fifth, it is the agents of Litaviceus and the cavalry of the Haeduans. In the first and fourth, the use of ipse also avoids ambiguity, as

refer to either of two subjects. The form of ipse shows its number and leaves no doubt.

3^{1/2} Subjunctive Clauses.

(Caesar dixit) "Cur de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia desperarent?" I-40-4.

(Again the reflexive would be ambiguous, while ipse clearly refers to Caesar in contrast with his soldiers.)

3² In Subordinate Clauses.

4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact.

"Se *** vereri *** magnitudinem silvarum quae intercederent inter ipsos atque Ariovistum *** dicebant." I-39-6.

(Remi dicebant) "Nervios *** qui ** feri inter ipsos habeantur," (polliceri) II-4-8.

In the first example ipse merely marks the emphasis of the contrast between the Romans and Ariovistus. The reflexive might have been used with equal clearness. In the second, ipse allows smaller possibility of ambiguity than the reflexive because the latter would as naturally refer to the Nervii, while the use of ipse as a direct reflexive is very unusual, as shown before.

4² Causal Clauses (Wanting).

4³ Temporal Clauses (Wanting).

4⁴ Purpose Clauses (Wanting).

4⁵ Result Clauses (Wanting).

4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).

4⁷ Adversative Clauses.

"Remi ** legatos *** miserunt qui dicerent ** tantumque esse ** fuorem ut ne SueSSIONES quidem *** qui ** unum imperium ** cum ipsis habeant deterrere potuerint." II-3-5.

(Here ipse is used to refer to the Remi because of the presence of "SueSSIONES" in the sentence. For the reference Cf. sibi in IV-16-3., under "Apparent Irregularities").

4⁸ Conditional Clauses.

"Ariovistus respondit: si quid ipsi a Caesare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse." I-34-2.

(Ipsa clearly emphasizes Ariovistus as opposed to Caesar.)

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison.

petum faceret, sic item nos esse iniquos." I-44-8.

(The presence of "nos" calls for the emphatic ipse to refer to Ariovistus.)

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses.

5¹ Volitive Clauses (Wanting).

5² Result Clauses (Wanting).

5³ Quin Clauses (Wanting).

5⁴ Indirect Questions (Wanting).

5⁵ Clauses of Fact (Wanting).

5⁶ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

(Vercingetorix docet) "Multo illa gravius aestimari debere liberos, coniuges in servitutem abstrahi, ipsos interfici." VII-14-10.

"Ipsos" means the men of Gaul in distinction from their wives and children. The plural referring to a class including the subject, Cf., "suis" in VII-14-9 and "ipsis" in VII-14-6.

-Is-

1¹ As a Direct Reflexive (Wanting).

1² As an Indirect Reflexive.

2¹ In Direct Discourse.

3¹ In Independent Clauses (Wanting).

3² In Dependent Clauses.

4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact (Wanting).

4² Causal Clauses (Wanting).

4³ Temporal Clauses (Wanting).

4⁴ Purpose Clauses (Wanting).

4⁵ Result Clauses (Wanting).

4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).

4⁷ Adversative Clauses (Wanting).

4⁸ Conditional Clauses (Wanting).

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses.

5¹ Volitive Clauses.

(Helvetii) "Persuadent Rauricis *** uti oppidis suis ex^sutis una cum iis proficiscantur." I-5-4.

(Secum would be expected here instead of "cum iis" but the latter is probably used to distinguish the indirect reflexive, as it is more natural to

is another reflexive which is direct standing in the same clause as here.)

5² Result Clauses (Wanting).

5³ Quin Clauses (Wanting).

5⁴ Indirect Questions (Wanting).

5⁵ Clauses of Fact (Wanting).

5⁶ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses (Wanting).

2² In Implied Indirect Discourse.

3¹ In Independent Clauses (Wanting).

3² In Dependent Clauses.

4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact (Wanting).

4² Causal Clauses.

"Veniebant Haedui questum quod Harudes *** fines eorum
populararentur." I-37-2.

(Suos would be ambiguous in that it would easily refer to the Harudes.)

4³ Temporal Clauses (Wanting).

4⁴ Purpose Clauses (Wanting).

4⁵ Result Clauses (Wanting).

4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).

4⁷ Adversative Clauses (Wanting).

4⁸ Conditional Clauses (Wanting).

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses (Wanting).

2³ In Indirect Discourse.

2³¹ Representing Reflexive in Direct Discourse (Wanting).

2³² Not Representing Reflexive in Direct Discourse.

3¹ In Principal Clauses.

3¹¹ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

(Caesar) "Sic reperiebat: nihil pati vimi *** inferri, quod his
rebus relanguescere animos eorum existimaverunt." II-15-4.

There seems to be no need for a possessive at all in this sentence and certainly no reason for the demonstrative to represent the reflexive. "Eorum" is usually bracketed or dropped from the text. Still, it is found in all the manuscripts. If Caesar wrote it he may have intended to use it as the indefinite antecedent of a characteristic clause which has been lost or which he failed to supply in completing the sentence.

3¹² Subjunctive Clauses (Wanting).

4¹ Relative Clauses of Pure Fact (Wanting).

4² Causal Clauses.

(Ambiorix *** locutus est) "Sese ** plurimum ** confiteri debere *** quodque ei et filius et fratris filius a Caesare remissi essent." V-27-2.

The use of "ei" here for the reflexive sibi can hardly be explained. "Ei" may be nominative plural with filius and filius in apposition.

4³ Temporal Clauses.

(Principes) "Rationem esse habendam dicunt, priusquam eorum clandestina consilia efferantur, ut Caesar ab exercitu intercludatur." VII-1-6.

There is apparently nothing that "eorum" could refer to except "principes" and we should expect sua.

4⁴ Purpose Clauses (Wanting).

4⁵ Result Clauses.

(Haedui dicunt) "Ita se ***meritos esse, ut *** liberi eorum *** abduci ** non debuerint." I-2-3.

Another unaccountable use of the demonstrative for the reflexive. Like the "eorum" in II-15-4 the sense is complete without it.

4⁶ Characteristic Clauses (Wanting).

4⁷ Adversative Clauses (Wanting).

4⁸ Conditional Clauses (Wanting).

4⁹ Clauses of Comparison (Wanting).

4¹⁰ Substantive Clauses.

5¹ Volitive Clauses (Wanting).

5² Result Clauses (Wanting).

5³ Quin Clauses (Wanting).

5⁴ Indirect Questions (Wanting).

5⁵ Clauses of Fact (Wanting).

5⁶ Accusative and Infinitive Clauses.

"Existimabant *** (sese) coacturos, ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur." I-6-3.

"Eos" is used for clearness, as se would more naturally refer to the subject of paterentur as suos in the same clause does. Cf. II-15-4.

The results of this investigation may be summarized as follows:

The reflexive is used in any clause referring to the subject of that

the reflexive to refer to the important figure in the sentence, the figure with which we are most concerned. This would usually be the subject, but if the sentence is so expressed as to throw this subject into an oblique case, the reflexive still refers to it in that case.

The reflexive is used in dependent clauses which express the thought of a subject in a clause on which its own depends directly or indirectly. The reflexive then refers to the subject whose thought its clause expresses (Indirect Reflexive). This occurs in direct discourse regularly in purpose clauses and in substantive clauses. In implied indirect discourse it occurs most commonly in causal clauses or in clauses of secondary dependence limiting these causal clauses or in those limiting substantive clauses. The usage is common in any type of clause in indirect discourse where the whole is the expression of a thought originating in a subject which is usually that of the verb grammatically governing the indirect discourse, but is not necessarily so as has been shown by a number of examples.

Iipse has been shown to be used once for the direct reflexive and frequently for the indirect where particular emphasis is required, as by the presence of another substantive which is contrasted with the one to which ipse refers. Thus it retains its proper force and merely adds to this the reflexive function, serving a double purpose for which the simple reflexive is insufficient.

The use of is as a reflexive is very rare. Its regular personal or possessive pronoun use is in reference to substantives to which the reflexive does not refer. It is used for the reflexive only when the latter would be an indirect reflexive and apparently only then when ambiguity might arise from the use of the reflexive proper. Three of the ^{seven} examples found justify this conclusion, two seem unnecessary to the sense and if written by Caesar may be examples of careless writing. One may be taken as a non-reflexive by using "ei" for nominative plural instead of dative singular. One example, VII-1-6, remains without reasonable doubt of its authenticity and without apparent warrant for its use.

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